REPUBLICAN BANNER.

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REPUBLICAN BANNER.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

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From the Journal of Commerce.

NO. I.

The Interests of the Slave States.

No assertion can be better substantiated by indisputable testimony than that the political interests of the slave States are identical. The measure that would endanger the security of one, could not fail to be felt by all. Of this fact they are perfectly aware, and in view of their peculiar position they are steadily engaged in tightening the ties which bind them together. They are determined to be prepared for any eventuality, which may be contemplated beyond their geographical limits, for impairing the compromises of the constitution. Nor are their material or pecuniary interests in any respect hostile. On the contrary, they are in harmonious cooperation, and will be more indissolubly blended, as soon as their public works, under contract, and most of them in advanced state, are completed. As common danger creates common friends, so a benefit enjoyed by either, is more and more regarded as a benefit enjoyed by the whole; and in like manner an injury received by one, is considered injury received by all. Their bond of sisterhood, formed in principle and cemented in interest, is likely to be as durable as the States which it encircles.

In two, or at most in three years, from present indications, the capitals of the most widely separated slave States will be brought within seventy-five hours of each other, by railroad communication entirely through slave territory. At an earlier period will the Gulf of Mexico be reached in a considerably less time, from the Chesapeake Bay, while Charleston and Savannah will be within thirty-six hours' travel of Louisville and Memphis. Baltimore, Alexandria, Norfolk, Petesburg and Richmond, will be directly connected, by locomotive velocity, with Vicksburg, Natchez, Mobile and New Orleans.

Upon the face of the globe there is not so stupendous a railway net-work, as that in embryo, which is to embrace in its circle, and ultimately develope every foot of southern soil. Texas and Florida, under its influences, will profit alike with Maryland and Delaware. Such mineral and other resources are to be unlocked in the long neglected mountains and valleys of Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee, as will contribute in as great a degree to the prosperity of these States, and their Southern sisters as have the products of their luxuriant fields. Scientific discoveries have pointed out to them their realization. Richmond from its unequaled facilities for manufacturing and healthful location, may become the Manchester from which the south will derive its supplies of cotton and woolen apparel; and Knoxville, heretofore shut out from intercourse with the world, the Birmingham, which will furnish it with all that may be required of metallic articles. Its position is central and the centre at which the trains on all the great routes will meet. Its adjacent coal-fields and iron, copper and lead mines, are numerous and inexhaustible.

The day of dependence upon the north by the south for markets, as for merchandize is rapidly passing away. With it, social intercourse will diminish in a similar ratio. The incalculable value of the southern travel may be cut off to such an extent as to render it of but little profit. The more mountainous regions of the slave States abound with medicinal springs, of as varied qualities and curatives as the celebrated Spas of Germany. Many of them—some quite newly discovered—are surrounded by picturesque scenery, and are perpetually fanned in warm months by invigorating, salubrious breezes. They are all becoming easy of access. Two years hence a railroad ride of twenty four hours from tide-water, will place the seeker after it at the one farthest off. They are destined to speedily be the most fascinating objects of summer attraction on this continent, to the fashionable and wealthy, as also to the "lame and afflicted." Northern cities and watering places were never so prosperous as when thronged with southern visitors.—Those visitors, in the main, they must prepare themselves to lose

France has for some time entertained the notion of establishing a line of steamships from Bordeaux and Havre, (those leaving the latter place to land at Southampton) to Norfolk. It is believed that our minister, Mr. Mason, has given the contemplated enterprise such encouragement as he could consistently with his duties, as he was known to be favorable to it before his appointment. It is probable that three or four vessels will be constructed for the purpose by the French government at an early day, and that the government of the United States will authorize the building of two or more, next winter, to run in correspondence with them. The Tehuantepec route will, not unlikely, have its termination on this side of the gulf, at Pensacola.—This would afford by far the most direct, as it would be the most expeditious ocean and land high-way from all the capitals of Europe to the southern States, Cuba, Mexico, the Pacific ports, the Sandwich Islands, Japan, Australia and China.—The travel from London or Paris to the Pacific could be performed by this route in sixteen days, and to San Francisco in twenty three or twenty-four, at the present speed of steamers and locomotives.

Thus we have merely glanced at a few—a very few—of the advantages which the south enjoys for exclusiveness of the north—advantages which are justly appreciated, and will be properly *exploited* if the existing national sentiment shall be obliterated by the wild, immoral doctrines and doings of abolitionists, free soilers, know-nothings and liquor prohibitionists. With no such doctrines will the slave States ever fraternize. To no such governmental doings as they contemplate, will they ever submit. The abolitionist would burn the houses over their heads; the free soilers would deprive them of all influence in the national councils; the know-nothings would abrogate the most sacred principles for which their fathers unfurled the banner of revolution; and the liquor prohibitionists would place upon the federal code book, a statute [illegible] ation than the most despotic public act of the worst tyrant that ever reigned.

For the sake of the Union the south has yielded much, yielded long. It has no more sacrifices to make for its preservation. Its first great, almost fatal mistake was, its submission to the Missouri compromise. That measure, was, to all intents and purposes, antagonistic to the spirit of the constitution. The only question proper to be asked by Congress of a Territory, when it presents itself for admission, all other requisitions being complied with, is, whether, its reform of government is a republican one—in the sense of the constitution of the United States. All legislation on the subject beyond this is a gross usurpation of power. International we act, and have uniformly acted upon the broad and just principle that every people has the right to choose its own form of government. Territories have a similar right, unless they encroach upon the "republican form," which the constitution "guarantees to every State."

The constitution itself was the result of sectional and other compromises. If it were not such, it had never existed.—Its essence and its excellence—that which is to perpetuate it if it be worth perpetuating—consists in this. Washington, as the President of the convention which adopted it, in submiting it to the States for ratification, remarked, among other things:

"It is obviously impracticable in the federal government of these States, to secure all rights of independent sovereignty to each, and yet provide for the interest and safety of all. Individuals entering into society, must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest. The magnitude of the sacrifice must depend as well on situation and circumstance, as on the object to be obtained. It is, at all times, difficult to draw with precision the line between those rights which must be surrendered, and those which may be reserved; and on the present occasion, this dificulty was increased by a difference among the several States, as to their situation, extent, habits, and particular interests.

"In all our deliberations on this subject, we kept steadily in our view that which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American—the consolidation of our Union, in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, perhaps our national existence. This important consideration, seriously and deeply impressed on our minds, led each State in the convention to be less rigid on points of inferior magnitude than might have been otherwise expected; and hence the constitution which we now present, is the result of a spirit of amity and of that mutual deference and concession which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable."

Now who have been the disturbers of this greatest of all compromises ever perfected by mankind, so touchingly described by the Father of his Country? Of this glorious Union—"the result of a spirit of amity," and of "mutual deference and concession?" To their imperishable honor it will be recorded by history, whatever may be the future of distracted and divided America—not the slave States. They, alas! have been the victims—not the aggressors! One of those solemn, obligatory, Washington compromises was, that "no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." When a "higher law" dogma pronounced against the execution of this provision in several Commonwealths, where was the "spirit of amity" and of "mutual deference and concession" which actuated the illustrious personages who gave us our national being? Departed, alas! and, in its departure, as far as the State by her own act can make it so; the instrument annulled.

The bad faith of the national government to the south, as we have already remarked, commenced in the instance of the admission of Missouri. It was resolutely parsisted in, one way as another, until the repeal of that unrighteous measure. If it ever be revived, the slave States will have no alternative—will not [illegible] for one, but to absolve a connexion which is dangerous to their security, injurious to their interests, humiliating to their pride.

With all its safe guards the constitution was reluctantly accepted by several of the slave States. By far the ablest debate which occurred upon its provisions, was in the celebrated Virginia convention, where Mr. Madison, Mr. Monroe and Chief Justice Marshall were described as being only among their equals. Patrick Henry, Wm Grayson and George Mason, three of the most brilliant minds that ever adorned any country—were inflexibly and energetically arrayed against its adoption. After many weeks' deliberation, and the employment of all the influence of Washington, then in the meridian of his popularity, in its behalf, it was only carried by a vote of 89 to 79.—But never was a compact observed by a party to it, with more scrupulous fidelity, than Virginia has observed this. She has seen with anguish, in common with her other sisters, its provisions utterly disturbed—in mockery of her rights and interests—without rebelling. Hope whispered in their ears, that the north would reflect, and that with reflection, repentance and a joyous morrow would again smile upon the Union. But that repentance and the joyous morrow come not. The clouds continue to multiply and thicken, and the horizon bears a lowering, illsomened aspect. Dissolution, under certain agencies, is assuming the magnitude in danger of almost unavoidable certainty.

We put no words into the mouth of the south. We cannot mistake, no rational man can mistake, its sentiments or its ulterior purposes, who has sojourned in it and seen as much of it as we have latterly. The north has sown the wind.—In another number shall we indicate to it, how it may yet avoid "reaping the whirlwind."

SPIRIT OF '76

☞ Why is the life of an editor like the book of Revelations?

Because it is full of "types and shadows and a mighty voice like the sound of waters, ever saying unto him—write."

A young lady named Hood, daughter of Mr. Geo. Hood, while combing her hair, met with a most horrible accident in the factory in which she was employed at Mechanicsville, Bucks county, Pa., a few days ago. She had thrown her tresses back wards, when they were caught by the machinery, and, with a part of the scalp, torn from her head. Her hand and arm were also badly lacerated in her endeavors to disengage herself from the machinery.

GUANO; ITS HISTORY.

Guano, as most people understand, is imported from the islands of the Pacific—mostly of the Chincha group off the coast of Peru, and under the dominion of that Government. Its sale is made a monopoly, and the avails, to a great extent, go to pay the British holders of Peruvian Government bonds, giving them, to all intents and purposes, a lien upon the profits of a treasure intrinsically more valuable than the gold mines of California. There are deposits of this unsurpassed fertilizer in some places to the depth of sixty or seventy feet, and over large extents of surface. The guano fields are generally conceded to be the excrements of aquatic fowls which live and nestle in great numbers around the islands. They seem designed by nature to rescue, at least in part, that untold amount of fertilizing material which every river and brooklet is rolling into the sea. The wash of alluvial soils, the floating refuse of the field and forest, and, above all, the wasted materials of great cities, are constantly being carried by the tidal currents out to sea. These, to a certain extent at least, go to nourish, directly or indirectly, submarine vegetable and animal life, which in turn goes to feed the birds whose excrements at our day are brought away by the ship load from the Chincha islands.

The bird is a beautifully-arranged chemical laboratory, fitted up to perform a single operation, viz.—to take the fish as food, burn out the carbon by means of its respiratory functions, and deposit the remainder in the shape of an incomparable fertilizer. But how many ages have these depositions of seventy feet in thickness been accumulating!

There are at the present day countless numbers of the birds resting upon the islands at night; but, according to Baron Humboldt, the excrements of the birds for the space of three centuries, would not form a stratum over one-third of an inch in thickness. By an easy mathematical calculation, it will be seen that at this rate of deposition, it would take seven thousand five hundred and sixty centuries, or seven hundred and fifty-six thousand years, to form the deepest guano bed! Such a calculation carries us back well on towards a former geological period, and proves one, and perhaps both, of two things—first, that in past ages an infinitely greater number of these birds hovered over the islands; and secondly, that the material world existed at a period long anterior to its fitness as the abode of man. The length of man's existence is infinitesimal, compared with such a cycle of years; and the facts recorded on every leaf of the material universe ought, if it does not, to teach us humility. That a little bird, whose individual existence is as nothing, should, in its united action, produce the means of bringing back to an active fertility whole provinces of waste and barren lands, is one of a thousand facts to show how apparently insignificant agencies in the economy of nature produce momentous results.

London Farmer's Magazine.

HORRIBLE MURDER OF A LITTLE GIRL IN NEW ORLEANS.

We copy the following from the New Orleans Crescent of the 6th inst:

"We heard yesterday the particulars of a tragedy which, if true throughout, exceeds anything in the way of human fiendishness that we have ever been called upon to record. The particulars as narrated are these: In the boarding house or furnished room establishment of Mrs. Brown at the cornor of Bourbon and Canal streets, and over the confectionary of that corner, was an old woman named Shelton, far gone in consumption and deserted by her doctors. She was poor, and in debt for her lodgings. Mrs. Brown on Monday informed her that she was unable to keep her any longer in the house and that she would have to seek lodgings elsewhere. This seems to have greatly irritated the old woman, and to have incited her to an act of horrible revenge. In the evening, she sent her nurse, a young Irish girl, for some camphene. When the girl returned with it, she poured it in a pool on the floor of her room. Then hearing Mrs. Brown's adopted daughter, Mary, a sweet little thing three and a half years old, playing in the hall outside, she called to her. 'Mary, come in here, I've got a cake for you.' Mary tripped in unsuspectingly, and then the old woman, setting fire to the camphene on the floor with a candle, seized her and threw her into the blazing pool. The poor little girl filled the house with her shrieks, and when she was all ablaze, her murderess seized her and put her into the entry; after which she staggered back to her bed. The witnesses of this diabolical act were the servant girl—who fled affrighted from the house—and an orphan boy, named George, about seven years old, who was in the entry outside. As soon as Mary, all enveloped in flames, was thrown out by her murderess, this little fellow, with admirable courage, rolled her about the floor until the flames were extinguished, and then went into the room and put the fire out on the floor. It was all the work of a moment, and, being in the third story, was over before any one could come to the rescue.—The dear little girl lingered in excruciating pain until 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, when death came to her relief, and she was buried at 10 o'clock yesterday. Mrs. Brown in her trouble, never thought it was her duty to apprize the coroner of the occurrence.—Mrs. Shelton, immediately after perpetrating the dreadful deed, was carried in her chair to another boarding house. It is not likely she will ever be troubled by the law, as she is imbecile, barely able to walk, and will doubtless die before a trial could be had.—We have never heard of a more terrible result of a sick woman's phrenzy than this.'

W. & W. ROAD.—A table showsng the receipts of the W. & W. Railroad for the first six months of the present year, as published in the Journal yesterday, shows a falling off (as contrasted with the same period the year previous) of $3,663 06 in way travel. The receipts from freight exceed those of last year $8,600 93. The total receipts are $2,882 16 less than same time last year. In 1854 (first six months) the receipts from through travel were $69,508 09; in 1855, $66,288 06; way travel, 1854, $57,510-28; in 1855, $48 847 22; Freights, 1854, $66.963 63; 1855, $75,554 56—total receipts, 1854, $194,572 00; 1855, $191,-689 84.

The expenditnres of the Company this year have been heavy—the new passenger shed at the depot—the ferry boat Harllee—a new bridge at Smith's Creek, &c., &c. *Wilmington Herrald.*

The Hon. A. H. Stevens, of Georgia, in a recent address at a meeting in Alexandria for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum and Free School of that city, related the following anecdote:

"A poor little boy, in a cold night, with no home or roof to shelter his head, no paternal or maternal guardian or guide to protect or direct him on his way, reached at nightfall the house of a rich planter, who took him in, fed lobged and sent him on his way with his blessing. These kind attentions cheered his heart and inspired him with fresh courage to battle with the obstacles of life. Years round, Providence led him on, and he had reached the legal profession; his host had died; the cormorants that prey on the substance of man had formed a conspiracy to get from the widow her estates. She sent for the nearest counsel to commit her cause to him, and that counsel proved to be the orphan boy, years before welcomed and entertained by her deceased husband. The stimulus of a warm and tenacious gratitude was now added to the ordinary motive connected with the profession. He undertook her cause with a will not easily to be resisted; he gained it; the widow's estates were secured to her in perpetuity; and, Mr. Stephens added, with an emphasis of emotion that sent an electric thrill throughout the house, '*that orphan boy stands before you!*'"

THE CORN CROP.

The corn crop is now about maturing, the farmer is now pulling fodder, topping and some cutting it with hoes and stacking it. The crop is good, the season having been uncommonly good. Here and there, however, some loss has been sustained by strong winds, blowing the stalks down, and causing decay, and still more from the depredations of the *chinch bug.* This insect when crushed is smell just like a crusned chinch, and hence the appropriate name of chinch bug. Until of late it has not appeared in Virginia for many years. Mr. Jefferson, remarked of it, that if a famine ever should occur in this quarter of the world, it would be brought abont by the chinch bug. When they appear in a very dry season, they are most destrutve. It is fortunate that is this section of the State, they have not as yet been very numerons.

South Side (Va.) Democrat.

Worth Knowing.—A codfish breakfast and an India rubber coat will keep a man dry all day.

Happiness can be made quite as well of cheap materials as dear ones.

Cheap Fruit.—Apples are now selling in Madison, Indiana, for five cents a bushel.

There is beauty enough on earth to make a home for angels.

If we can still love those who have made us suffer, we love them all the more.

A ray of light to the understanding is better than a volume committed to memory.

Virtue makes a man on earth famous, in his grave illustrious, and in Heaven immortal.

To leave your son a fortune—educate him.

THE CRIMEA.—This peninsula, to which so much interest is attached, is considerably larger than the State of Massachusetts. It contains a geographical surface of nine thousand square miles; its climate is mild and soil fertile. It has about 200,000 inhabitants.

A BEAUTIFUL TRIBUTE TO A WIFE.

Sir James Mackintosh, the historian, was married in early life, before he attained fortune or fame, to Miss Catharine Stuart, a young Scotch lady, distinguished more for the excellence of her character than her charms. After eight years of a happy wedded life, during which she became the mother of three children, she died. A few days after her death, the bereaved husband wrote to a friend, depicting the character of his wife in the following terms:

"I was guided (he observes) in my choice only by the blind affection of my youth. I found an intelligent companion and a tender friend, a prudent monitress the most faithful of wives, and a mother as tender as children ever had the misfortune to lose. I met a woman, who by the tender management of my weaknesses, gradually corrected the most pernicious of them. She became prudent from affection; and though of the most generous nature, she was taught frugality and economy by [illegible] most critical period in my life, [illegible] ed order in my affairs, from the care of which she relieved me. She gently reclaimed me from dissipetion; she propped my weak and irresolute nature; she urged my indolence to all the exertions that have been useful and creditable to me, and she was perpetually at hand to admonish my heedlessness or improvidence. *To her I owe whatever I am; to her whatever I shall be.* In her solicitude for my interest she never for a moment forgot my feelings or my character. Even in her occasional resentment for which I but too often gave her cause, (would to God I could recall those moments!) she had no sullenness nor acrimony. Her feelings were warm and impetuous; but she was placable, tender and constant. Such was she whom I lost her when her excellent natural sense was rapidly improving, after eight years struggle and distress had bound us fast togother, and moulded our tempers to each other, when a knowledge of her worth had refined my youthful love into friendship, and before age had deprived it of much of its original ardor. I lost her, alas! the choice of my youth, the partner of my misfortunes, at a moment when I had the prospect of her sharing my better days.—*Home Journal.*

"FEW DAYS"—"CUSTOM OF MERCHANTS."—"A few days" ago, a few jolly fellows from "eastward," and among them a man of mark from the "City of the Straits," pssssed the day at Utica, and one of the number having occasion to use more loose change than he had with him, made a draft on a house at Troy, payable by way of joke, "a few days" after sight. The Teller negotiated the draft, (which, out of abundant security, had been duly endorsed by the whole five of the party) without reading it. It went to Troy, and when it was opened in the bank, it brought together the heads of the money changers from the oldest financier down to the messenger. They had paid exchange on all kinds of 'sight,' except a 'few days."—That stumped them.

The Notary came from his desk, and bringing his gold spectacles to bear upon the transaction, allowed himself stalled.—The draft was duly taken care of, however, by the drawer, who, by way of business conclusion to the whole affair, caused each several endorser to be served with notice of protest, stating that in a "few days," a draft drawn by—— on——bank for $——, would be protested, and that the holders would look to —— for payment—"in a few days." The last we saw of our friend, he sat gazing at the document, humming—

"Few days, and a few days,
We're all going home."

A GRAMMATICAL PUPIL.—A schoolmaster, after giving one of his scholars a sound drubbing for speaging bad grammar, sent him to the other end of the room to inform another boy that he wished to speak to him, and, at the same time, promising to repeat the dose, if he spoke to him ungrammatically.

The youngster, quite satisfied with what he had got, determined to be exact, and thus addressed his pupil:

"There is a common substantive, of the masculine gender, singular number, nomitive case, and in an angry mood, that sits perched upon the eminence at the other side of the room, wishes to articulate a few sentences to you in the present tense."

HEAR YOUNG CARROLL.—John Carroll, Esq., the great-graddson of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, who is now running on the Democratic anti-Know Nothing ticket in Howard county, Maryland, made his first speech, on Saturday last, at a meeting of both parties. After speaking of the position of parties in the State and the country, he declared to the Know Nothing:

"I am a Catholic; but if you must proscribe, do not commence upon so humble an individual as myself. Go back to the past, and erase from the record of the Declaration of Independence the name of my ancestor, and the companion of your forefathers. *Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.*"

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

In Peace, protect; in War, defend.

Tuesday Oct. 2. 1855.

SALISBURY.

☞ Mr. H. Hogan Helper, is our general traveling agent and is authorized to receive subscriptions to the Republican Banner, and to receipt for the same.

City Agencies.—D. M. Zimmerman, Esq. of Philadelphia, and W. M. Lawton &Co, of Charleston, are our authorized Agents for those Cities, and are empowered to receive Subscriptions and to contract for Advertisements for the Republican Banner.

Will our readers please overlook the typographical errata on the out side of this issue? We have two *devils* just learning to stick type, consequently a run of mistakes. We did not get to read the proof.

☞ Aside from the excitement of fire &c, last week, the monotony of our town has been somewhat dispersed by the arrival of Everett's company who performed here two nights to the great amusement of the older ones, and the greatest delight of children and wonder of the niggers. The slight of hand performances by Mr. Everett, are the best that has ever been exhibited in this place. They are indeed rich, rare and wonderful.

We have not time, nor space to give an account of all the performances, but would advise all who have an opportunity, to go and see and hear this really excellent company.

HO! FOR CALIFORNIA!

Messrs. H. B. White and W. L. Brown, from Concord, with several hands, (white) passed by this place on Saturday last, on the cars, *en route* for California. We had thought the day had gone by long since when the gold mania was making victims of so many of our friends and acquaintences. But it seems not. We wish our young friends the greatest success in their, perilous undertaking, and pray that an all wise Providence shall permit them again to meet, in their own native land, the many friends they have left behind. We hope their most sanguine anticipations may be realized, and that they may return with a pocket full of gold, *and plenty to spare.* Mr. Brown has seen the elephant before—horns and all—he having spent three years there prior to 1853, and was very successful for a youthful and inexperienced miner.

The School Boy; *and other stories by the Christmas fire.* By Charles Dickens.

We are indebted to T. B. Peterson, No. 102 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, for a copy of this, his (Dickens') last work. Dickens' name vouch-safes the popularity of this little book—as a writer of fiction he stands at the head of the list.

Hunter's *Medical Specialist.*—We have received the first number of this journal. We are not deeply versed in Medical ethics, and cannot speak of its merits or demerits. It is handsomely gotten up, and is edited by Robert Hunter, M. D., New York. It is principally devoted to the diseases of the chest and their treatment, &c., and we suppose would be a valuable addition to a physician's library. Price $1. Address *Robert Hunter, M. D., New York.*

New Volumes *of the four great British Reviews, namely: Edinburg, North British, Westminster, and London Quarterlies, and Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Monthly,)* Commence with North British for May, 1855, and the other Reviews and Blackwood for July, 1855.

Terms of Subscription.—Any one Review or Blackwood, $3 a year. Blackwood and one Review—or any two Reviews, $5. The four Reviews and Blackwood, $10. Four copies to one address, $30.

Postage (which should be paid Quarterly in advance) on the four Reviews and Blackwood to any Post Office in the United States, only 80 cents a year. Namely: 14 cents a year on each Review, and 24 cents a year on Blackwood.

This is a favorable time for new subscribers to begin. Address, L. Scott & Co,, Publishers, 54 gold street, corner Fulton, New York.

Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion.—We have received the Octobor number of this splendid Monthly Periodical, and cheerfully endorse the following article which we copy from the New York Herald of September 17.

"*Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion and the Beau Monde.*—We have received the October number of "Frank Leslie's Ladies' Gazette of Fashion and the Beau Monde." There is a noticeable improvement in the style and contents of each number of this magazine over the preceding number, and it now constitutes a really interesting, and—to the ladies at least—a most useful periodical. We remark one new feature in it particularly, which strikes us as a very admirable one. It is that the leading article is devoted to a description of the fashions as they are found in this city—not as they were one, three or six months ugo in London or Paris. It is entitled "Our Monthly Review of Fashions and the Industrial Arts," and if we may judge by this first article, the subject is one which, if continued to be elucidated so well, will be of the most immediate interest to ladies, in and out of the city, who desire the best and most intelligible information on the prevailing fashion. In the way of prints, the *Gazette* makes a very creditable appearance, and its selections of reading matter are very apropos."

About Locating.—The Lynhebuff Virginian announces that Hon. Bedford Brown, formerly United States Senator from North Carolina, and Col. Bragg of Buena Vista reputation are looking at the lands in the vicinity of that place with the view of purchasing.

FIRE!—Again are we called upon to chronicle the circumstances of a disastrous fire that occurred here on Friday morning, the 28th ult., at two o'clock. It ocurred in the large building belonging to Jos. F. Chambers, Esq., but occupied at the time by Dr. Sill, as a Drug Store. The fire at the time of its being discôvered, had made considerable progress, and by the time the Fire company arrived with their engine it was impossible to save the building. The Post Office adjoining it on main street was also totally destroyed together with a small building beside it. The fire was checked from its further ravages on main street by the large brick building owned by John I. Shaver, Esq., but now occupied by Messrs. Kenneday & Mills as a Produce Store. The law office of A. H. Caldwell, Esq., on Water street was also totally destroyed, and one or two small buildings behind it. The greatest sufferer by the fire was Dr. Sill, whose entire stock of goods was destroyed. We are happy to state that his most important books were saved. We learn that his stock amounted to near $10,000, which was covered by insurance to the amount of $5,000. Dr. Sill possesses the sympathies of all our citizens, who, we doubt not, are ready and willing to aid him in his sore misfortune. His indomitable energy in business rendered his services invaluable, not only to this town and county, but to all the surrounding counties. All must suffer more or less by his loss. We hope to see him soon re-established in business as the great interest of Western N. Carolina, demands the *permanent* establishment of a Drug Store at this locality. This loss is the more felt, as it is the *second* time that Dr. Sill has suffered by fire—his Store in Columbia, S. C., was entirely destroyed a few years ago.

The building used for the Post Office, was also the property of Mr. Chambers, which, we believe, was covered by insurance. All the valuables belonging to the P. O. Department were saved, but the Post Master, Mr. Weirman, lost all the furniture in the building. He kept a small confectionary in connection with the P. Office but lost every thing except a few articles of comparatively small value.

The small building adjoining the Post Office was the property of Mr. Shaver; it was insured to the amount of $600.

The Store of Messrs. Kenneday & Mills was greatly damaged; it came near being burned owing to a window in the side of the building, which was burnt out. The walls were cracked by the intense heat in several places. The building is insured for $2,000. We regret to state that Mr. Mills suffered heavy damages by the removal of his goods.

Mr. Caldwell saved his entire library and office furniture.

The Court House and Mansion Hotel were both in great danger of being destroyed, and were only saved by the exertion of the [illegible] company.

A safe, containing valuable papers belonging to the Messrs. Chambers', was drawn red hot from the fire and opened, and the papers were saved, but of course, in a damaged condition. It is the most surprising that the papers were not entirely destroyed.

It is a matter of conjecture as to the manner the fire was started; Dr. Sill thinks it the work of an incendiary. If such should be the case, we hope the fiend will be ferreted out and punishment summarily inflicted on him.

We hope we may be spared the sight of another such fire in this town.

Our young friend, Jas. F. Bell, Jr., for some time the Associate Editor of the *Watchman*, has withdrawn from that paper, as will be seen from the following chaste and beautifully written valedictory:

"Valedictory of the Junior Editor.

To-day, his connection with the '*Watchman*' comes to an end. Having placed himself under such circumstances, and in such a position, as would render his further continuance in this office improper and impracticable, he now says to the readers of the "*Watchman*"—Farewell!

When the mind recurs to the pleasing associations of the past, and then looks forward to the uncertainties of the future, it becomes a sore task to sever ourselves from the peaceable and undisturbed relations of the present. The *Watchman* has been the instructor and diverter of my earlier years, and having spent a few of my later days in contributing to its columns, I had began to look upon it, I had almost said, as a part of my existence. But time brings with it changes as unexpected, as they are sad. Having become a present proprietor in another printing office in this place, with the expectation of taking the editorial charge of a new paper, which is designed to take the place of the "*Rowan Whig and Western Advocate*," I must abandon my occupation for the time being, so as to prepare for the future.

My personal relations to the Senior editor of the *Watchman* are, and have been, of the most pleasant and friendly character; and none can better attest than myself, that he is generous even to a fault. To quit such a connection is no easy task to one of my peculiar temperament. But the die is cast—"the Rubicon is crossed"—and again, to the readers of the *Watchman*,—to my Senior editor, and those connected with the office,—to a position pleasant and easy,—to all these and more, I bid—Farewell!

JAS. F. BELL, Jr.

We hope Bro. Bell's *Star* may continue to shine, in his new undertaking, with all the lustre of its former splendor—may it shine among the bright galaxy of those of the first magnitude. And while we differ, as far as the poles, in politics, we hope that our personal relations shall remain unchanged. Well, good Brother, may your *bell* be hung high in the watchtowers of our country, and on the approach of danger, may its alarms be heard sounding from our eastern coast to the frontiers of civilization.

STATE FAIR.

We call attention to the article on the out-side of this paper under the caption of "*The Approaching Fair.*" We hope to see Rowan fully represented at this fair in each of the departments pertaining to the farmer. We cannot conceive of any thing more calculated to benefit the cause of Agriculture than the annual convention of those that can "lay their hands on old ocean's mane and play familiarly with his hoary locks," with those that "feed the cattle upon a thousand hills," of Western Carolina, to confer, *steudy* together, the cause upon which so many millions of our countrymen are dependent. We think that the brightest hopes of the most sanguine will be realized in the results of the nent State fair. Let all attend that possibly can.

SEBASTOPOL IS FALLEN!

The arrival of the America brings the astounding, though not altogether unexpected, intelligence that Sebastopol has fallen! We were prepared for such intelligence, as the late different skirmishes between the Russians and the Allied forces, have resulted in favor of the latter. The dreadful carnage on both sides was immense. It is to be hoped that hostilities will now cease between the two; we hold the position that the woman held when her husband and the bear were fighting—a position of neutrality; don't care which whips.

We refer our readers to the telegraphic despatches, to be found in full, in another column.

The Epidemic.–It is now generally conceded that the yellow fever is subsiding in Norfolk and Portsmouth. Nurses and Physicians are leaving on account of having nothing to do. Thus has the scourge at last been stayed, at least temporarily. The cold weather setting in has brought about the relief. Contributions are still crowding upon them in money, provisions and raiment; although the pestilence has been, in a measure stayed, every thing is needed.

Runaway!—On last Wednesday as Messrs. T. E. Brown and Myer Myers, were taking a ride for the purpose of "breaking" a pair of horses to harness, some part of the Buggy was broken which frightened the horses and started them to run. They had not gone far when Mr. Myers was violently thrown from the buggy and severely hurt, but not so seriously as was at first supposed. The horses ran through the street with such speed that great apprehension was felt for the life of Mr. Brown. On, on they ran as far as the eye could see them—over hills and across hollows; when several of our citizens started in pursuit with John Gilpin-haste, ——John of London town notoriety —— to bring him back "dead or alive;" we are happy to state that he brought himself back not "kilt intirely," but perfectly safe and sound in mind and body, having conquered the reeking steeds after running about [illegible]

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.

We are indebted to a friend for the following summary of the number of Railroads in the several States, and the total number in the United States &c.

New York has 16, Maryland 4, Canada 2, Delaware 1, Maine 1, Georgia 5, New Hampshire 7, Vermont 4, Massachusetts 14, Rhode Island 2, Connecticut 6, Pennsylvania 12, New Jersey 4, Virginia 7, North Carolina 4, South Carolina 3, Alabama 1, Illinois 3, Indiana 3, Ohio 14, Kentucky 1, Mississippi 1, Louisiana 1, Tennessee 3.—Total 119.—*Raleigh Star.*

New Map of North Carolina.—The Editor of the Hillsboro' Recorder has seen the new Map of North Carolina, now under vigorous prosecution by Messrs. Cooke & Pearce. Besides what is usually laid down on other maps, on this can be found all the Creeks, Schools, &c., and it is to be embellished with a view of the harbor of Wilmington, of the University, and other places of importance.

The Recorder thinks that it will be a very complete map. We are glad to hear it. It will be ready for delivery early in the coming year.—*Wilmington Daily Herald.*

Cattle from Texas and Mexico.—A Mr. McCoy, and three or four others, residing at Lasalle, Illinois, are concerned in driving cattle from Texas and Mexico, and have now twenty thousand on the way to Lasalle.

An Eloquent Letter.—We make the following extract from the letter of acceptance of E. D Beach, Esq., the Democratic nominee for Governor of Massachusetts.

"It is a position wholly unsought, and well pleased I should have been had the honor fallen on some one of larger experience in the public service, and of more eminent fitness for the duties of the office.

"At a time like the present, when the wild waters of strife are lavished into violence, to float ambitious men into place; when liberty of conscience and individual rights are invaded with a recklessness that alone arms anarchy with a power for evil; when constitutions oppose no barrier and no limits to legislative decrees; when religious intolerance is elevated as a test of political merit, the sole passport to favor; when the good old way of reaching moral results by precept and practice are scouted as the cast-off relics of a past age, and their places supplied only by penalties and imprisonments; when the bitterest and most dangerous elements of sectional animosity are invoked to array one portion of our common country in hostile antagonism to another portion; the spirit of patriotism would seem to demand of all her lawful votaries not only unbonding firmness and integrity, but a devotion to the public service of the wisest counsels and the ripest experience within her call. If, however, it shall be the will of the people of Massachusetts to call me into service as her chief executive officer, whatever I am shall be devoted to her welfare."

A Thrilling scene. Extract from a Norfolk letter:

"Hardened as I thought I was by two weeks' residence among the dying and the dead, I could not resist a thrill of horror that overwhelmed me on one occasion when attending a dying man who was a raving maniac and threatened my life because I would not let him get up: and to raise an alarm would every now and then cry fire with a most unearthly yell. And to add to all this, just as he was breathing his last a tremendous thunder cloud came up, accompanied by the loudest clap of thunder I ever heard. I assure you my feelings were anything but pleasant at that time, during which his poor mother 85 years of age, was wringing her hands and walking the floor in the greatest agony. It would have required a man with a heart of stone to have resisted shedding a few tears of sympathy with this poor woman whose heart seemed to be broken."

Later From Europe.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER AMERICA.

FALL OF SEBASTOPOL!

Halifax, Sept. 27.

The steamer America has arrived, with Liverpool dates of September 15.

She brings the important news that Sebastopol was taken by the Allies, on the 8th, after three days' bombardment and six unsuccessful assaults.

The loss of the allies was 30,000 men. The French lost five generals, including Bosquet. The Russians evacuated the town, after blowing up the defences, sinking the ships and burning the houses. Nothing but smouldering ruins were left.

The allies were marching along the coast to cut off the retreat of the Russian army.

Cotton was easier, owing to an advance in the Bank rates of interest. Sales of the week 46,000 bales.

Breadstuffs dull and unchanged.

Second Despatch.

Of the sales of cotton during the week, speculators took 6,000.

The advance in the rate of interest is to 4½ per cent., and another advance was expected.

Advices from Manchester were less favorable.

Wheat had advanced 1d. The weather was favorable, and the crops promising.

Provisions were dull and unchanged in price.

Money was more stringent.

The steamer Pacific arrived out on the 15th.

The loss in the storming of Sebastopol was 15,000 men on the side of the Allies, and 15,000 on the French [illegible] English journals, from whom these reports are derived.

Immense materials of war fell into the hands of the Allies.

It is stated shat the Allied Generals have received orders to demand the unconditional surrender of all Russian troops, stores and defences, including Odessa.

FUTHER BY THE AMERICA.

The intelligence of the fall af Sebastopol was received at London with extravagant demonstrations of joy. The fact was officially announced in the theatre and all public places.

Sebastopol was attacked on the mornnig of the 8th at four different points.—The French under Bosquet assniled the Malakoff, the English attacked the Redan, and a combined force of English, French and Sardinians assaulted the Central Bastions. All these attacks were made simultaneously, with great energy and spirit, supported by a terrific cannonade, but the assailants nevertheless were six times thrown back with terrible slaughter. Finally, however, the divisions of Bosquet and McMahon succeeded in effecting a lodgement in the Malakoff, and the Russians finding all efforts to derive them out fruitless, evacuated the south side of Sebastopol, destroying everything, and leaving nothing but ruins behind —They crossad the harbor to the north side, destroying the bridges behind them. After the capture of the Malakoff, Gen De Sales attempted twice to take the Central Bastion, but was driven back by Russians with frightful loss.

Gen. Bosquet, to whom the honors of the day are principally due, perished in the final assault. The losses of the allies were enormous.

The following are the despatches relating to this great event:

Gen. Simpson telegraphs on the 9th that the south side of Sebastopol was in the hands of the allies; the Russians having evacuated the place on the preceding evening, after exploding their magazines, setting fire to the town, and burning all their shipping except three steamers.—The bridge communicated with the north side was destroyed by the retiring Russians.

The French Minister of war says: "Karabelnaia, and the south side of Sebastopol have ceased to exist. The enemy, preceiving our solid occupation, evacuated the place, after blowing up nearly all the defences.

Prince Gortschakoff, the Russians commander, telegraphs on the 9th as follows: "The defenders of Sebastopol, after sustaining 'a fire of hell' for three days, and repulsing six assaults, could not drive the enemy from the Malakoff. Our brave troops resisted to the last extermity, and the enemy found nothing in the southern part of Sebastopol but blood-stained ruins."

The successful assault on Sebastopol was made by the divisions of Generals Bosquet and McMahon.

The allies were doing great damage along the Sea of Azoff. They had destroyed Russian merchandize valued at several millions.

The latest despatch relative to Sebastopol is dated at Paris on Saturday, and states tant 25,000 allies had left Balaklava for the north side of Sabastodol, and that the Russians were in full retreat. Other accounts, however, state that the Russians were in possession of all the forts on the north side, and that the fleets could not enter the harbor until Fort Constantine was reduced.

Bellemere, who attempted to assassinate Napoleon, was clearly showen to be insane, and will not therefore be tried, but will be sent to an asylum.

It is reported that Austria has offered to meditate between Denmark and the United States.

Further accounts from Sebastopol.

New York, September 28.

All the accounts relative to the fall of Sebastopol emanate from the Governments of France and England, with the exception of Prince Gortschakoff's despatch. It is generally conceded that the allies hold the city proper, embracing the works on the south side, while the Russians hold the promontory and forts on the north side of the harbor. The works on the north side are immensely strong, and it is generally understood that the Russians will defend them to the last extremity, contesting every inch of ground. The report in London that the Russians were falling back upon Bachti Serai is not credited. The Paris papers are discussing the question whether the south side of Sebastopol can be held by the allies while the Russians hold the forts on the north side. The aggregate loss of life in the battle on the 8th is estimated at something between 30 and 40,000.

FURTHER BY THE AMERICA.

Admiral Bruat telegraphs on the 10th that the mind cannot concieve the multiplicity of the works of defence, which by far exceed anything in the annals of war.

The capture of the Malakoff placed in the hands of the allies immense materials. [illegible] hastening preparations to prevent Gortschakoff's retreat inland.

The Moniteur says the French lost 2,000 in killed and 4,500 wounded, and the English 2,000 in killed and wounded.

Gortschakoff says 500 Russians were wounded in the attack, and 100 killed in crossing the Bay. The accounts are very indefinite and contradictory.

The Brussels "Du Nord" says that Sebastopol of the south has been replaced by Sebastopol of the north, a formidable position, which a compact army will henceforward defend. Gortschakoff, by a momentary sacrifice, avoided the useless effusion of blood, preserved his army, and placed it in a situation which enables him to command the south side of the harbor.

CHARLESTON MARKET.

Charleston, Sept. 27.

Sales of cotton for the week 3,500 bales, at a decline of 3-8 a 5-8 cents. Recipts 75,000 bales. Stock 6,800 bales. Rice unchanged. Wheat advanced 2 a 5 cents. Flour unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

New Orleans, Sept. 26.

Cotton is dull, at 1 8 cent decline. Sales of 4,250 bales.

THE YELOW FEVER.

New Orleans, Sept. 26.

There were 40 deaths from yellow fever at Vicksburg last week, and 20 at Canton, Miss.

CHOLERA IN KANSAS.

Chicago, Sept. 22.

Malignant cholery has made its appearanee opposite St. Joseph's Missiouri.

"FOREIGN IMMIGRATION."

On this subject, in allusion to the measures probosed by the Know Nothing party, the "Charleston Mercury" very truly saps:

"But, for our part, we put no faith in the potency of such measures to resene the South from her pressing perils. Her dangers—her insults—her foes are native, not foreign. They germinate and issue forth, not from the loathsome holds of emigrant ships, but from native cradles, native pulpits, and native colleges—from the refined sentimentalitiesof Boston, and the palaces of Fifth Avenue—from all parties which bid for power at the North—nowhere, however, more marked and intense, than in the ranks of the very party at the North which now calls upon the South to join in the crusade against foreigners. No, it is by no such petty and weak expendients that our deliverance is to be achieved. Let the South make the native North respect her rights, and she need have no fears of foreigners."

THEY SHALL NOT BLUSH FOR THEIR FATHER.

Two men had entered into an agreement to rob one of their neighbors. Everything was planned. They were to enter his house at midnight, break open his chests and drawers, and carry off all the gold and silver they could find.

"He is rich and we are poor," said they to each other, by way of encouragement in the evil they were about to perform.—"He will never miss a little gold, while its possession will make us happy. Besides, what right has one man to all this world's goods?',

Thus they talked together. One of these men had a wife and children, but the other had none in the world to care for but himself. The man who had children went home and joined his family, after agreeing upon meeting with the other at the darkest hour of the coming night.

"Dear father," said one of the children, climbing upon his knee, "I am so glad you came home."

The presence of the child trombled the man, and he tried to push him away; but his arms clung tightly about his neck, and he laid his face against his cheek, and said in a sweet and gentle voice,

"I love you, father!"

Involuntarily the man drew the innocent and loving one to his bosom and kissed them.

Two older were children in the man's dwelling, a boy and a girl. They were poor, and these children worked daily to keep up the supply of bread, made deficient more through idleness in the father than lack of employment. These children came home soon after their father's return, and brought him their earnings for the day.

"Oh, father," said the boy, "such a dreadful thing has happened! Henry Lee's father was arrested to-day for robbing; they took him out of our shop when Henry was there, and carried him off to prison. I was so sad when I saw Henry weeping. And he hung his head for shame of his own father! Only think of that."

"Ashamed of his father," thought he.—"And will my children hang their heads, also, in shame? No, no; that shall never be?"

At the hour of midnight, the man who had no children to throw around him a sphere of better influence, was waiting at the place of rendezvous for him whose children had saved him. But he waited long, in vain. Then he said:

"I will do the deed myself, and take the entire reward."

And he did according to his word.—When the other man went forth to his labor on the next day, he learned that his accomplice had been taken in an act of robbery, and was already in prison.

"Thank Heaven for virtuous children!" said he with fervor. "They have saved me. Never will I do an act that will [illegible]

Senator Butler of South Carolina, having been invited to deliver in Boston a lecture on Slavery, much, doubtles, to the surprise of the Committee on invitations, accepted the invitation, and intimates that should he deliver the lecture he will speak upon the following topics:

"First. That whilst the States were colonies, slavery was introduced and allowed without distinction of section, and that then by the comity of these political communities, the rendition of fugitive slaves was more certain than now under the provisions of the federal constitution.

"Second. That when federal authority under the old federation assumed jurisdiction over the subject, and the introduction of slaves was prohibited, it was done by the votes of northern and southern members, without distinction of section.

"Third. That when the slave trade was opened by the authority of the present constitution, the measure was sanctioned by votes North and South, without distinction of section.

"Fourth. That this trade, from 1790 to 1808, was carried on in northern vessels and by northern slave merchants, and that they mainly derived the profits of it.

"Fifth. That these slaves were captured by northern adventures, mostly by violence or fraudulent seduction, and were sold to the southern planter for a fair consideration.

"Sixth. That these slaves came to the southern planter as ignorant barbarians, and by his tutelage they have been converted into useful and intelligent laborers.

"Seventh. That by the gradual improvement of their condition they are well fed and clothed.

"Eighth. That the three and a half millions of slaves introduced derectly or indirectly by the North could not be set free without consequnces detrimental to both sections.

"Ninth. That in a fair accounnt between the sections, the North has been a gainer by the use of slave labor.

"These topics would take up a good deal of time, and of course I would reserve the liberty of amplifying or adding others to them.

"Very respectfully, your obedient srv't,

"A. P. BUTLER

"James W. Stone, M. D.

It seems to us that the Boston folks; if Mr. Butler lectures, will not make much by the motion.

☞ The Cars on the Central Railroad now run as far as Graham Depot, halfway between Hillsboro' and Greensboro.

Mormonism—Brigham Young has ninty wives, and between three and four hundred children.

The Cotton Crop in Mississippi.—The Mobile Alabama Tribune has a letter from Mississippi which says that wet weather and the worms are destroying the cotton crop in that State.

MARRIAGES.

In this county on the 20th ultimo, by Jesse Thomason, Esq, Mr. CHARLES B. DICKSON, to Miss SARAH ANN GRAHAM.

Also, in this county by the same, on the 27th ult., Mr. JOHN BARGER, to Miss MARGARET BRIGGS.

In this county Sept. 20th, by Rev. Samuel Rothrock, Mr. DAVID A. BOST, and Miss SOPHIA L. Leppard.

At Gold Hill, Sept. 11th, by Rev. J. A. Linn. Mr. J. H. ROBISON, of Richmond county, and Mrs. ELIZABETH JANE CARTER, eldest daughter of Rev James Morphis.

Also on the evening of the 12th of September, by the same, Mr. ELI S. P. LIPPARD, of this county, to Miss ELIZABETH L. YOST, daughter of Caleb Yost,

On Sabbath evening, Sept, 23rd by the same, Mr. ALFRED M. LUDWIG, of Cabarrus, to Miss EVELINE STONER, of this county.

On the 27 ult., by Rev. Samuel Rothrock, Mr. L. Calvin Miller to Miss Lovina, daughter of Mr. George Culp.

DEATHS.

At the Rowan House Sept. 26, FREDERICK JONES SWANN, son of Dr. John Swann, aged 4 years and 9 months.

Departed this life on the 9th ult., JOHN WILLIAM RILEY, only son of the late William Riley, and Elizabeth Misenheimer, aged 9 months and 3 days.

"So fades the lovely, blooming flower,
Frail, smiling solace of an hour;
So soon our transient comforts fly,
And pleasure only blooms to die."

COMMERCIAL.

Salisbury Market.—Oct. 2, 1855.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY, BY W. J. MILLS.]

Apples, (dried)	62 a $	Nails,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	15 a 16	Oats,	25 a 30
Cotton,	7 a 9	Coffee,	14 a 15
Irish Potatoes,	40 a 45	Corn,	50 a
Sweet do.	50	Butter,	12 a 15
Sugar brown,	10 a 12	Iron,	4 a 5
Do. loaf,	12½ a 13½	Tallow,	12½
Cotton Yarn,	75 a 80	Wheat,	90 a $1
Salt per sack	$3 a	Molasses	45 a 60
Flour, bbl.	$6 a $6 37	Eggs,	6½ a8
Feathers, lb.	35 a 37½	Lard,	10 a 10½
Chickens per doz.	$1¼ a 1½	Peas,	90 a $1
Beeswax,	18 a 20	Corn Meal	50 a 60
Whiskey,	50 a 60	Wool,	25 a 30

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Sept. 29, 1855

BACON—	15 a 000	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX-	24 a 25	Cuba,	32 a 33
CANDLES F	18 a 20	Orleans,	35 a 37
Adamanti'e	28 a 30	NAILS—	5½ a 5¾
Sperm	50 a	OILS—	
COFFEE; Rio	12 a 13	Linseed,	85 a 90
Laguira,	13½ a	Tanners',	60 a 70
St Domingo	00 a 00	SALT—	
COTTON—		Liv'p, sack	1 75 a
Fair to good	9¾ a 8½	Alum, bu.	a
Ordinary,	10 a 10½	SEED—	
DOMESTIC GOODS-		Flaxseed	a 1 00
Bro Sheetin's	7½ a 8	Clover pr lb	12½ a 15
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	SPIRITS—	
FEATHERS-	35 a 40	Pea'h Brandy	1 00 a
FLOUR—		Apple "	40 a 00
Family,	$ 7 75 a 00	N C Whisk'y	57 a 60
Superfi'e	7 25 a 00	Northern "	55 a 60
Fine,	6 75 a 00	N E Rum,	00 a 00
Scratch'd	6 75	Jam'ca Rum	$2 a 2 00
GRAIN—		Fr. Brandy.	$4 a 6 00
Corn,	80	Americ'n Gin	75 a 80
Wheat,	1 50 a 0 00	Holland "	1 50 a 2 00
Oats,	40 a	SUGAR—	
Peas,	a 60	Loaf,	11 a 12
Rye,	1 00 a	Crushed,	10 a 11
IRON—		St. Croix,	9½ a 10
Swed's co. bar,	a 5½	Porto Rico,	8½ a 10
Ditto, wide,	6 a 6½	N. Orleans,	8 a 8½
English,	4¼ a	TALLOW—	a 12½
LARD—	11 a 12½	WOOL—	14 a 15
LEAD—	8½ a	BUTTER—plb	20 a 25

WILMINGTON MARKET.—Sept. 27, '55

BACON—		COFFEE, per lb.	
Hams,'	15 a 15½	Java.	15 a 16
Middlings	14 a 14½	Laguayra	13 a 14
Shoulders	13½ a 14½	Rio	11½a 12
Hog round	14 a 14½	St Domingo	11 a 12
LARD, N C—	14a 14½	COTTON,	00 a 10½
BUTTER—	24 a 26	CORN MEAL,	
CHICKENS-	12 a24	per bush.	1 05 a 00
TURKEYS	1 25a 1 30	FEATHERS,	
SALT—		per lb.	45 a 50
Alum p bu	50 a 00	FISH, per bbl.,	
Liv'rpool s.		Macker'l No 1	a20 00
ground	1 35 a 1 40	do. No 2	a12 00
do. fine	1 70 a 0 00	do No 3	$ 000a0 00
SUGARS—		Herrings,	
Porto Rico	9a 9½	East	4 50 a 6 00
N. Orleans	5 a 7	FLOUR, per bbl.	
Muscovado	5½ a 7	Canal	13 00 a 14 00
Loaf & cru.	9½ a 11	N C br	8 50 a 9 60
Clarifi'd and		OATS,	00 a 35
Granulated	7½ a 9	BEANS,	0 00 a 1 40
TALLOW—	12 a 12½	LIQUORS, pr gal	dom.
BEESWAX,	24 a 25	Whiskey	48 a 50
PEA NUTS	1 50 a 1 33	N E Rum	50 a 55
POTATOES	1. $6 p b.	Gin	50 a 55
EGGS, pr doz.	22 a 2o	Brandy	50 a 55
CORN,	80 a 0 0g	do Apple	75 a 1 00

Cancers can be Cured.

Dr. Clopton, of Georgia, will arrive in Salisbury on the 8th inst., and respectfully offers his services to those iflicted with Cancers, Ulcers, Scrofula, Scald Head; and all Cutaneous diseases. He can be found at the Rowan House.

Among his numerous certificates he presents the following:

DR. CLOPTON:—It no doubt will be gratifying to you when I tell you that a neighbor of Hobbs of Nottoway, called on me not long since, by a special request of Mr. Hobbs, to tender me his thanks and express his gratitude to me for having sent you to him, saying that the service rendered him was invaluable, and he entertains strong hopes of being shortly entirely relieved by the use of your remedy.

JOHN A. JETER.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 14, 1855.

WILSON'S DEPOT, South-Side R. R. Va.

DR. CLOPTON—Dear Sir: I am happy to inform you that my Cancer is entirely well, your Ointment proved invaluable. I used it according to your directions, and it soon took effect and my Cancer was removed, and I am now, to all human oppearance, perfectly well. I wish you may meet with great success in your practice.

Yours, very respectfully,
THOMAS HOBBS.

A BAD CASE OF SCROFULA.—Dr Clopton—Dear Sir: I am highly gratified and rejoice to have it to say that my daughter Minerva is entirely well. She says I must tell you she will do any thing she can for you in the way of sending you patients. Her case was considered by Dr. Benton incurable. Should you ever pass through here, we would be glad to see you.

Yours truly, WILLIAM SPENCER,
DeKalp County, Ala.
Oct. 2, 1855.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AGUE & FEVER PILLS

AGUE AND FEVER

Positively Cured!

THE

Greatest Remedy ever Discovered

FOR THE CURE OF

AGUE & FEVER!

FOR SALE AT J. H. ENNISS' BOOK STORE.

NO one need be troubled with AGUE and FEVER a single day, if they will use the above Remedy, which has been tried by hundreds of persons without a single case of failure!

PRICE, 50 cents a Box, or two Boxes mailed free of postage for $1.

Salisbury, Oct. 2, 1855. 18—tf.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT IN SALISBURY!

Fall & Winter Goods.

RICHWINE & HARRISON

ARE receiving, and ready for wholesale and retail, a large and general assortment of Staple and Fancy. Foreign and Domestic, consisting in part of all classes and prices, of Ladies and Gentlemen's Dress Goods, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Jeans, Kerseys, Allapaca, Cobergs, Merinoes, Persian Twills, Persian and other Delains, Ginghams, Calicoes and Silks, Silk Mereno and Cloth Cloaks, Talmas and Mantilles, plain and fancy Shawls, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Bonnets, Bed, Crib and Negro Blankets, Flannels, Linseys, Cotton and Linen Diapers, Crash and other Towelling, Crockery, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, and the largest stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Linen, Silk, Woolen and Cotton Shirts and Drawers, Collars, Silk and Linen Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs, self adjusting Stocks and Neck Ties, Ladies Gentlemen's Riding Buck Dress and Riding Gloves, Buggy and Hand Umbrellas, Trunks, Travelling Bags, Looking Glasses and Carpeting we ever had the pleasure of offering, which we bought before the late advance of Goods, and will be sold cheap for Cash and on short credit to punctual buyers.

We return our thanks to our friends and a generous public for their liberal patronage, and by selling Goods cheap, hope to merit an increase. Flour, Bacon, Corn, Beeswax, Tallow, &c, taken at the highest market prices in exchange for Goods.

MARTIN RICHWINE,
SAM'L. R. HARRISON.
Salisbury, Oct. 2, 1855. 18—3m.

WESTERN CAROLINA MALE ACADEMY.

Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus Co., N. C.

WINTER SESSION, 1855--'56.

REV. WM. GERHARDT, A. M. PRINCIPAL.

——— ASSISTANT.

THIS Institution is located in one of the most fertile, healthy and moral sections of Western North Carolina, and removed from the temptations incident to youth in cities and large towns. Though but recently established, yet the entire satisfaction, and the very flattering notice of the public, as to the abilities of its Principal, and the rapid progress of the pupils under his care, bespeak for the Institution, an extensive patronage.

The scholastic year consists of 42 weeks, divided into a Winter session of 25 weeks, and a Summer session of 17 weeks. There are two vacations, each 5 weeks continuance, commencing on the third Thursday of April and September.

The strictest attention will be paid both to the intellectual and moral education of the pupils. The government will be mild and parental, yet firm and decided.

There are two Departments,—Preparatory and Academic. The latter is divided into three classes or Divisions, and Advanced Division. The whole course of instruction in these Departments embraces nearly all the Branches usually taught in Colleges.

RATES OF TUITION, &c.

The common English Branches embracing Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic, and Geography,—Winter Session, $12 00—Summer Session, $8 00.

The same, with all the remaining Studies of the Preparatory Department, embracing English Grammar, History of N. Carolina, (Wiley's) History of the U. States, (Grimshaw's) Latin Gammar and Greek Grammar,—Winter Sess. $14 00—Sum. Sess. $10 00.

Academic Department, embracing the Mathematics, Natural Sciences and Classics—Winter Session, $17 00—Summer, Session, $13 00.

For the German, French and Hebrew, extra charges will be made.

Tuition invariably in advance.

No student will be received for a less time, or charged for less than half a session. The Academic Edifice, is a substantial three story brick brick building, containing a commodious chapel, several recitation rooms, two Society Halls, and a number of rooms sufficient to accommodate at least **50** students. These rooms are all neat, well ventilated, and in all respects comfortable and convenient.

Boarding has heretofore ranged from 6 to $8 per month. Several large boarding houses are now in process of erection, and it is designed to furnish boarding as low as possible. A reduction in the price of board will be made to students furnishing their own rooms.

The Winter Session will commence on Thursday the 25th of October next.

☞ For futher particulars, address,
REV. WM. GERHARDT.
Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus Co., N. C.
Oct 2, 1855. 18—4w.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to Miller, & James, that the Notes and accounts of that firm has been transfered to Bell & James, and all concerned must pay BELL & JAMES, or H. HOGAN HELFER, who is their only authorized Agent.

September, 25, 1855 17—tf.

PLEASE NOTICE THIS.

THE subscriber wishing to retire from the Tailoring and Clothing business, requests all persons indebted to him to call and settle, by the first of December next. As this is considered to be ample time, there will be no indulgence given after that date.

N. B. A small stock of good clothing on hand, which will be disposed of on very low terms.

HORACE H. BEARD.
Salisbury, Aug. 28th. 1855 3m14

Job Work done here.

IN NEAT ORDER.

Blank Deeds for Sale

AT THE BANNER OFFICE.

SALISBURY FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE fourth session under the direction of the subscriber, will open on the 1st of October next and continue five months. The number of pupils entered last session was 89.—19 increase on the session before. Not a death has occured among the pupils during the three sessions in which we have had charge. There have been but two or three cases of even slightly serious sickness. Few schools, we believe, can say as much, in this respect. We hope to have some apparatus, and other improved facilities for imparting instruction next session.

Eighteen or twenty boarders can be accommodated in the family of the principal.

Terms will continue as heretofore, viz:

Board and tuition per session of five months including washing, fuel and lights,	$67 50
Music on Piano,	20 00
Use of Instrument,	2 50
Guitar,	10 00
Pencil drawing or water color painting,	10 00
Oil painting,	20 00
French language,	10 00
Latin and Greek with other studies,	5 00

For day pupils the prices will vary from $8 to $15.

Fuel and other contingencies 50 cts each.

Pupils will be charged for board or tuition from the time of entrance until the end of the session; but no deduction made after entrance, except in cases of actual sickness of a protracted character.

Payment in advance is not always insisted on, but the money is always considered due from the time of entrance. JESSE RANKIN.

August, 1855. 5w14

☞ N. C. Whig, copy 5 times and forward account.

NOTICE.

JUST received from Philadelphia, a Superior lot of Shoes of all kinds, City made; Gentlemen's and Ladies Gaiters and Shoes, from the finest to the common and cheap article. A good assortment of Brogans for Plantation use.

Childrens Shoes of all sizes and prices. Call soon opposite Murphy's Granite Building.

J. H. HOWARD.
Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1855. 15—tf.

Western North Carolina Rail Road.

Notice is given that there will be a meeting of the Board of Directors of this company in Sailsbury on Tuesday the 4th day of October next.

Sept. 24th, 1855. 17—tf.

VALUABLE LANDS AND Town Lots FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House in Salisbury, on Tuesday the 6th day of November next, that

Valuable Plantation

belonging to the Estate of Frederick Mowery, containing about

200 Acres,

and lying within one mile of the town of Salisbury, and adjoining the lands of Wm. H. Horah, Robert Murphy, Robert M. Utzman, Horace L. Robards, and others. This tract has on it about

100 ACRES OF TIMBERED LAND

and the balance is in a high state of cultivation, having good meadows, being well watered, &c.

ALSO another tract called the Hellard tract, adjoining the lands of Wm. Gray, deceased, George Uchie, James Thompson and others, containing about

100 Acres.

ALSO those VALUABLE

TOWN LOTS,

now occupid severally, by Martin Cauble, Mr. Ide and John L. Wright, the latter, that portion fitted up as Carriage Manufactory, lying in the great South Squre of the town of Salisbury.

Possession given of the Lands on the 10th day of November next, and of the Houses and Lots on the 1st day of January 1856.

Terms of Sale, 12 months credit, with interest after 6 months.

SAMUEL REEVES, *Ex'r.*
Sept. 25, 1855. 17—7w.

$40000 WORTH OF *Goods* AT COST!

THE Subscribers having determined to close their business in Salisbury, now offer for

CASH OR GOOD NOTE

their entire Stock of about FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS worth of desirable GOODS AT COST, embracing a good assortment of

Dry Goods,

Hardware, Hats, &c.

ALSO a very large STOCK OF

IRON, SOLE LEATHER,

Salt, Sugar and Coffee.

All persons, MERCHANTS IN PARTICULAR, wishing to purchase

Goods this Season

will find it greatly to their advantage to call, as all of said Goods were bought before the advance in prices, consequently are from 15 to 20 per cent. lower than Goods bought this Fall.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Jenkins & Roberts and Jenkins, Roberts & Co., are requested to make payment, as the business of said firms must be closed with at delay.

JENKINS, ROBERTS & CO.
Salisbury, Sept. 23 1855 17—4w.

S. L. Dowell, of Georgia. | R. A. Rogers, of Alabama. | W. D. Dowell of Florida.

DOWELL, ROGERS & CO.

FACTORS,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND SHIPPING AGENTS,

NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

WE PRESENT great facilities for selling COTTON, and especially FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, and DOMESTIC PRODUCE. We make arrangements with our interior friends to transact their business at the very lowest rate of charges, and pledge ourselves to promptness in every transaction.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Strict personal attention to the interests of our patrons, and your favor and influence respectfully solicited.

☞ BEST OF REFERENCES GIVEN. ☜
Sept. 25, 1855. 17—1y.

Land and Mill for Sale!

A RARE opportunity is here presented by the subscriber to any one wishing to purchase the above property. The tract consists of

150 Acres

of the best Land in Rowan County, about half of which is most splendidly timbered, and the other is under a high state of Cultivation. On the tract is also a large and excellent meadow.

THE MILL

is newly repaired, and is situated at a good distance from any other Mill, and has heretofore commanded an extensive patronage. Its situation, in the midst of as fine grain growing land as there is in the country, would make it a safe investment to any one desiring to purchase such property.

The land lies 13 miles west of Salisbury, adjoining the lands of Maria Cowan, Robert Harris and others. Terms will be made accommodating to the purchaser, if application be made soon to me at my residence 6 miles West of Salisbury on the Lincoln road. For particulars apply as above.

RICHARD H. COWAN.
September 18, 1855. 16—tf.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

Salisbury Sept. 18, '55.

E. MYERS

MOST respectfully informs his patrons and the public generally, that he is now receiving the most select stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which he has ever before had the pleasure to offer, comprising

Ladies Dress Goods

of every description from 6¼ cent Prints up to **MORIO ANTIQUE SILK DRESSES** at $46 a pattern.

His Stock

of *NEEDLE WORKED EMBROIDERIES* he does not hesitate in asserting, is the *"largest most elegant"* and more *varied* than has ever before been exhibited to a North Carolina public, consisting of FRENCH NEEDLE WORKED JACONET *and Swiss Collars* and *Sleeves* At all prices, *Honiton, Guipene, Valenciennes, Mechlin, Maltise* and *Plait Lace Collars, Collaretts and Sleves, Handk'fs, Skirts, Infant's Waists, Robes and Dresses, Edgings, and insertings in great variety; Mourning Collars, Sleeves and Hand'kfs, he has a large assortment of*

Ladies Cloaks & Talmas, Stella, CASHMERE.

Crape, Bay State and other Shawls.

His assortment of

Staple Dry Goods

is complete, comprising almost every article in the line.

He has a first rate assortment of

Gentlemen's Wear

composing

Ready-Made Clothing,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Shirts, Cravats, Stocks, Gloves, Gauntlets, &c. &c. &c.

Ladies Hosieries and Gloves in great variety, in fact a general and complete assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

which he does not think necessary to enumerate more fully. All he asks, is an examination of his stock before purchasing, as

HANDSOME GOODS

and inducements will be offered which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

He takes this method of tendering his most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage which has been bestowed upon him, and trusts to merit a continuance of the same.

E. MYERS.
Nor 4, Granite Building.
Sep. 18, 1855. 16—4t.

To Country Merchants.

WE are receiving a very large stock of **FALL AND WINTER GOODS,** bought expressly for the up country Trade, we invite your examination of our STOCK before making your fall purchases, as we are confident we can and will make it to your interest to buy from us, we are sure as large a stock has never been exhibited in Western North Carolina.

BREM & STEELE.
Trade Street,
Charlotte, N. C., Sept 18, 1855. 16—4t.

SANTA ANNA Abdicated!

UPON the strength of which the subscribers, on receiving their most SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of

Read-Made Clothing,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Furnishing Goods in geneal,

to which the attention of their numerous customers and friends are especially invited, as we feel confident we can give great advantages to buyers, we ask you to call and examine for yourselves.

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE.
MERCHANT TAILORS
Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—y.

A SPLENDID

ASSORTMENT of HATS and CAPS, just receiving by

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE.
Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—y

PRESERVATION BETTER THAN Extraction!!

DR. W. F. BASON,

(regular in both Medicine & Dental Surgery)

DENTIST

NOW on his Tenth Annual visit through W. N. Carolina, begs to say that he will attend all calls through friends or P. Office at SALISBURY during the continuance of this notice.

N. B. Having every facility, and competent assistants, none need suffer with, or despair of TEETH who apply in time.

Office hours from 8 to 5.

September, 11. 15tf

WHEAT MARKET SPRINGS' MILLS.

I WISH to purchase three or four hundred thousand bushels of good merchantable, wheat for which I will pay the highest cash price.

Charlotte from its facilities of transportation is one of the best inland markets in the Southern States. I have erected large Merchant Mills contiguous to the Railroad, capable of grinding three hundred barrels of flour per day, and to keep them running I must have wheat. So bring it along, if you want the very highest figure for it.

I am prepared to grind for toll. If you want flour whose brand will be sufficient to sell it in any market in the world, here is the place to have it manufactured. These Mills have already made a reputation not inferior to any in the country.

LEROY SPRINGS.
Charlotte, June 15, 1855. 3m—4.

TO THE PATRONS OF PERRY DAVIS' **VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.**

OWING to the large amount of Counterfeit Pain Killer put up and sold as genuine by unprincipled men, we have been obliged to resort to very expensive measures to protect ourselves pecuniarily, and the public from great injury by buying and using their worthless counterfeits. The comparative plain and simple style in which our Pain Killer has been put up, has made it very easy for those disposed to imitate it very successfully, as far as its external appearance, in style of bottle, label and color of the article; but we need not say that the compound is a miserable filthy production and calculated to do great injury to those who might use it with the confidence that they have been accustomed to use the genuine Pain Killer. Parties whose business it is to counterfeit valuable preparations do it in such a secret manner that it is almost useless to attempt to punish them by legal measures as it is difficult, and we might say impossible to bring the proof home to them.

Considering the great difficulty in protecting ourselves and the public by prosecuting parties, we have been to a very great expense in getting up a finely executed

STEEL ENGRAVED LABEL,

for our bottles. We also attach to our bottles a Steel Engraved Note of Hand which we issue as our obligation, and to counterfeit which is held to be forgery by the laws of the United States, and which parties will not dare attempt to do. The great expense attending the getting up and printing of these labels will prevent the attempt to counterfeit; thus securing to the public that the article they purchase is the genuine Perry Davis' Pain Killer, manufactured by Perry Davis & Son, Sole Proprietors.

The Pain Killer will be put in a new style of panel bottle with the words

Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer,

blown in the glass. We have discontinued the use of the 37½ cent bottles and now put up only four sizes viz: 12½ 25, 50 cts. and $1 00 per bottle.

We have also a very fine Engraving on Stone for the Box labels specifying the contents of the box where and by whom manufactured &c. We have also added to our Pamphlet of directions and certificates a very beautifully finished presenting on the first page a very excellent likeness of Perry Davis the original inventor of the Pain Killer. The bottle labels and one label on each box has also a correct likeness of Perry Davis which it will be impossible to counterfeit it successfully.

We have been to this expense that the public might have perfect confidence that they were getting the genuine article when they buy a bottle as above described. To those who have so long used and proved the mirits of our article we would say that we shall continue to prepare our Pain Killer of the best and purest materials and that it shall be every way worthy of their approbation as a family medicine.

PERRY DAVIS & SON,
Manufacturer and Proprietors.

Sold in Salisbury by SILL & SILL Agents, also by PRITCHARD & CALDWELL, Charlotte and by Druggists and Medicine Dealers Generally.

July 27, 1855. 9—1y.

PETER W. HINTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

TOWN POINT,

NORFOLK, VA.

Special Attention Paid to Selling *Tobacco, Flour, Grain, Cotton, Naval Stores, &c. Also,*

To Receiving & Forwarding Goods.

REFER TO

H. L. ROBARDS, Esq. Salisbury, N. C.
CHAS. L. HINTON, ESQ., Wake Co., N. C.
J. G. B. Roulack, Esq., Raleigh N. C.
GEO. W. HAYWOOD, ESQ., Raleigh, N. C.
WM. PLUMMER, Esq., Warrenton, N. C.

August 16, 1855. 12—1y.

G. A. NEUFFER. R. E. HENDRIX

NEUFFER & HENDRIX,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

Flour, Grain, & Produce Generally,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

AUGUST, 9, 1855. 11—1y.

Plantation For Sale.

THE undersigned offers a valuable Plantation, lying six miles West of Salisbury, for sale on good terms to any one desirous of purchasing. The tract contains

175 Acres,

and is well watered and improved, having a good dwelling and out buildings—the barn new and well constructed. It is a first rate stand for a blacksmith, and there is a shop with all necessary tools on the premises.

The plantation is in good order, and has ten acres of as good meadow as can be found in this country.

Persons wishing to purchase must call soon, or they will lose a bargain.

MOSES BROWN.
August 16, 1855. 12—tf.

TO SHIPPERS

HUGH L. TINLY & CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO TINLEY AND HERRON,)

Receiving and Forwarding Agents, AND General Commission Merchants,

No. 2 Exchange Street, South Atlantic Wharves,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

GIVE their personal attention to the sale of Cotton as customary, or by special contract, all other kinds of Produce and Manufactures, and make prompt returns of the same, for 2½ per cent. commission.

We will CONTINUE, as heretofore, to give our special attention to the Receiving and Forwarding of all goods consigned to us, for 10 cents per package.

Machinery, large packages of Furniture, &c., charged in proportion to trouble and responsibility, for advancing freights and charges, 2½ per cent.

☞ Persons shipping Goods or Produce through this house, may rely upon their interest being POSITIVELY PROTECTED, both against over-charge and loss of goods.

We have in no instance nor will we detain any goods for freight and charges.

We would respectfully beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen, with whom we have had business transactions:

John Caldwell, President of S. C. R. R., Columbia.
U. Passailaigue, Sup. of Public Works, Columbia.
F. W. McMaster, Librarian of S. C. College, Columbia.
P. W. Fuller, Columbia.
John King, jr., S. C. R. R. Agent, Charleston.
Henry Missroon, Agent of New York Steamers.
Holmes & Stoney, Agents of New York Sailing Packets.
H. F. Baker & Co., Agents of Baltimore and Philadelphia Sailing Packets.
J. W. Caldwell, Agent of Baltimore Steamers and Boston Sailing Packets.

July 13, 1855. 7—6m.

Advertising.

THE REPUBLICAN BANNER now has a weekly circulation of over *ONE THOUSAND* and advertisers will find it an excellent medium through which to make known their business.

April 14, 1854.

PROSPECT HILL ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this Institution, will be resumed on the first Monday of September next.

This Academy is situated in the Western part of Rowan County, in a healthy, intelligent and moral neighborhood.

The rates of Tuition as follows:

The Primary English branches	$5 00
Higher English branches	7 00
Classics and Mathematics	12 00

Board can be obtained convenient to the Academy at five or six dollars per month.

No deduction, except in cases of protracted sickness.

J. RODERIC McAULAY.
August 23, 1855. 13—4w.

REFERENCES.

John Leazer, Esq., David Kilpatrick, Esq. and M. Boger, Esq.; Deep Well or Spring Grove Post Office, N. C.

MOCKSVILLE MALE ACADEMY.

THE next session of this Institution commences on Thursday the 9th of August. The subscriber in taking charge of the school, will only say, that he will use his utmost endeavors to sustain the reputation which the school has hitherto enjoyed. Young men will be prepared to enter any class in the University which they may desire.

TERMS.

Primary Department, per session of five months	$8 00
Higher English Branches	12 00
Classics	15 00

JOHN B. GRETTER.
August 7, 1855. 11—tf.

REFERENCES.

President and Faculty of the University; Hon. John M. Morehead, Hon. John M. Dick, Greensborough; Francis E. Shober, Esq., J. F. Bell, Esq., Salisbury.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Salisbury N. C. August 31, 1855.

A—E. Alexander.

B—Mrs. M. Benson, R. H. Blount, James W. Baily 2, H. Beels, E. Brandon, W. P. Burke, N. C. Brown, C. H. Bernhem, 4 W. B. Beard, Elam Beard, Mrs. R. Beaty, 2.

C—J. M. Cleiland, 2 B. Y. Cobb, T. Carter, 2 Josiah Cheeks, J. M. Crader, J. H. Cress, J. H. Conner, D. H. Carzine, W. H. Conner.

D—Candy Dabey, 2 J. Dougherty.

F—John Fesperman, P. A. Fisher, W. R. Fraly.

J. S. Graber, Col. Goodman, Miss Jane Griffin, Joseph Gheen, Miss Rachel C. Gheen, Peter Gallighie, Miss J. Greggery, T. J. Glover, Mary R. Gardner, E. L. Gaybord, 2 Rev. Eli Grimes.

H—Owen Holmes, Rev. B. Hall, J. S. Hitchins, 3 Mrs. R. A. Hudson, W. C. Huggins, Miss C. House, W. J. Humphreys, B. C. Hall, Herriot & Holmes.

J—J. N. Johnson, N. S. Jones.

K—W. L. Kistler, O. Kerns, A. J. Kincaid. B. S. Krider, B. A. Kitteral, C. Kesler, Peter Kethie.

L—Mrs. Sarah W. Limbaugh, H. Lamb, J. S. Lyrely, S. Leathco, Miss E. Lawrance, Robt. Love, B. Long.

M—Miss P. Minor, Miss Mollie McClenand, E. A. Mingus, Henry Miller, B. Micheals, J. C. McCaul, Mrs. C. M. M. Corquodull, Julia Misenhiemer, S. J. Miller, W. C. Miller.

P—Julias Pinkston, 3 T. Pearson, J. E. Pankes, Mrs. M. Porter, J. H. Parker, E. E. Phillips, J. C. Palmer, Mrs. E. Payne, W. W. Pane, J. S. Plummer.

R—E. Rice, Miss J. C. Redwine, R. S. Ryder, J. C. Raby, Asa Riblin.

S—Julia Smith, (a colored woman) George Smith, 2 J. D. Shonks, V. Stirwalt, Calep Setser, E. Sherrell, 2 J. B. Sherwood, Lydia Swink, E. Shepard, John Sides, J. F. Shaffer, A. H. Smith, 2 J. H. Stewart, O. Swink.

T—Elizibeth Tanner, N. Thomason, Peter Trexler, 2 John or Thomas Todd, M. Tucker, Jacob Trexler, Harriet S. Thomason, R. Thomason, S. S. Trott.

V—M. M. Valentine, Lafayette Vaneaton, R. Valentine.

W—James Watson, G. H. Waller, R. P White, R. Whiff, H. W. Watson, W. F. Watson, Ann E. Wood, Miss M. S. Wood, Ann Walker, J. Williams, 2 D. F. Watson, Dr. C. Wood, Watts Tomlein & Co., G. A. Waller.

JOHN A. WEIRMAN, P. M.

THE APPROACHING FAIR.

In our September number, we invoked public attention to the STATE FAIR, to commence in this City, on the 16th of the present month, (October) and urged for it the contributions, personal attendance, increase of membership of the State Agricultural Society, and support in every point due to, and which may tend to advance the patriotic designs of that benign institution.

These occasions are interesting, instructive and profitable to the people of the WHOLE STATE, in proportion to their intelligence, liberality and patriotism. They bring together the enterprising spirits of the land, and present to the admiring inspection of the spectators a concentration of the choice fruits of agricultural and mechanical industry, in all its branches. What a wide and interesting field is here presented, for public spirited men to come forward and evince, by *word and deed*, their zeal and readiness to contribute to the march of improvement, first of all, which has commenced in our agricultural pursuits, and, secondly, in all the arts, trades and interests of our beloved State. Let, then, every one who can, come to the Fair, and let all who come, be actuated by the double object of acquiring and imparting information. Every one who contributes, if it be but a single sample of an improved variety of fruit or grain, or imple ment or tool, will do this.—And meetings of the State Society should be held, at suitable intervals during the exhibition; at which succinct statements should be made of the progress and method of improvements in the different sections of the State: The peculiar products, advantages and disadvantages, difficulties and wants of each varying section should be made known: Experiments and results should be given: And plans for future individual and State operation bodly suggested. Every intelligent and enterprising member of the Society, at least, should come prepared to contribute something in this way to the general stock of useful information. Write it out before you leave home, upon consultation with your neighbors—that it may be ready to be delivered before the Society, and to be sent to the press. And if anything should occur to prevent it from coming before the Society, send it, for publication, to the Arator. We assure all, that the plainest and most unpretending, who have useful information to impart, will be heard with as much respect as the most distinguished. Such proceedings, published and scattered over the State, we verily believe, would greatly accelerate the work of improvement; and we respectfully call the attention of the State Society to the subject.

The Judges who have been appointed to award the premiums on the occasion, have a most important part to perform. Indeed, the fate of the institution itself will depend, in a great measure, upon the fidelity and justice of their decisions. Nothing short of absolute impossibility should prevent their prompt attendance, and the faithful discharge of their duties. Like the centumvirs, or the tribunal of the hundred of the Carthagenians, they were selected on account of their superior merit, and required to act without any salary or reward; the single motive of the public good being thought a tie sufficient to engage honest and patriotic men to a conscientious and faithful discharge of their duty; and like the thirty Judges of ancient Egypt, they should wear the blind image, or emblem of truth and impartiality, at least in their hearts, and let that have the only sway in their judgments.

We have more to say: but from weakness and exhaustion, caused by severe sickness, we can hold the pen no longer. We hope the Press of the State generally, will take up the subject, and *keep it before the people.*—*Arator.*

SUGARS ADVANCING IN PRICE.—The rise in sugars since January last, according to the NeW York Evening Post, has been fifty per cent., and this owing not so much to the diminished supply which only applies to New Orleans descriptions, Cubas being plentiful, but to the great increase of demand throughout the country for consumption and stock. The unfavorable harvest of 1854 led to a great contraction in the grocery business as well as in the dry goods; and dealers worked down their stock to the lowest point possible, compelled by necessity, rather than by policy, as collections of debts being bad, credit was diminished. The Post adds:

"As the money market improved from the opening of the year, and collections of debts were successfully made, credit improved, and the absence of stocks throughout the country led to a more enlarged demand; and when it became manifest that the harvest would prove of the most bountiful character, and collections improving—the reduced indebtedness favoring this—credit further improved, and dealers throughout the country began to buy very liberally for stock. This has gone on until it has arrived at the present active state of the market. Speculators came in at the later Messrs. Stuart, Robert & Williams, and others, bought in Cuba all the sugars they could get, and the trade being in the hands of only two or three large capitalists the trade was niggarly supplied in proportion to the prices have become now exorditant. Grocery paper has therefore become abudnant on the market and is freely discounted as it is a favorite class of paper.

HOOP DRESSES.—The young ladies of Buffalo have taken to wearing hoops, after the old style. The local editor of the Republic boasts that he accompanied a handsome young lady down the street, a day or two since, but being unable to get within four feet of her, the conversation consisted of uninteresting scraps of common place conducted principally in screams and halloos. As a crowning catastrophe a dog attached to a tin kettle ran against her and could not be extricated until she reached home. Owing to the darkness of his situation the dog remained quiet, but the persons she met were surprised by the occasional mysterious tinkling of his kettle,

---

DR. CHARLES T. POWE.

HAVING permanently located in salisbury, respectfully tenders his profesional services to the public. Office—Cowan's Brick row.
Salisbury, Aug. 27th, 1855. tf14.

Shoe Your Negroes.

—o—

A LARGE supply of heavy Negroe shoes, for Sale, and Orders promptly filled. Call early and get a good article. Opposite Murphy's Granite building.
J. H. HOWARD.
Salisbury, Sept. 4th, 1855. tf14.

Please look at This.

—o—

IF there is any person in Salisbury wanting an experienced Book-keeper or Salesman, from Western North Carolina, he will please make it known through the Editor of the Salisbury "Watchman."
Aug. 28th, 1855. 3w14.

WM. K. BRAILSFORD.
Commission Merchant

AND AGENT FOR
Baltimoe & Philadelphia Packets.

LIBERAL advances made on Consignments of Produce to my address for sale,
Charleston, S. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—1y

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE undersigned Commissioners, offer the building of a large Brick Church to contractors, to be located 10½ miles South from Salisbury, on the old Organ Church lot. The edifice to be 60 feet wide by 80 feet long, and about 22 feet high; to have five enterance doors, three on the front side and one at each end; the pulpit to be built on one side, and a gallery on the opposite side, in front of it. Contractors will please to call on P. A. Siffered, to examine the plan and specifications for said building. Private bids will be received by any one of the commissioners until Saturday the 6th of October next, when there will be a meeting on the Church ground, to close the biddiugs and enter into contract with the lowest responsible bidder

P. A. SIFFERD,
C. A. HEILIG,
J. S. GRAEBER,
D. EDDLEMAN,
P. N. HEILIG. } *Commission's.*

Rowan, Co. N. C., Sept. 3, 1855. 14—4t.

DR. R. P. BESSENT,

A REGULAR GRADUATE
OF THE
Baltimore College of Dental Science.

WOULD inform the citizens of Rowan, and the public generally, that he has removed to the town of Salisbury, and may be found at the ROWAN HOUSE, except when professionally abroad.

☞ Communications by mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.
October 27, 1854. tf23

THE NEW YORK
SATURDAY COURIER
New York July 21, 1855.
"The Model Family Paper."
THIRD VOLUME
OF THE
New York Saturday Courier.

We enter on our third volume under the brightest auspices, having passed a highly successful season—and favored with the most flattering prospects for the future. We have been congratulated on all sides, on our success in catering to the public taste and supplying a pure, high-toned, entertaining, and brilliant

Paper for the Domestic Hearth!

which a parent need not be afraid to place in the hands of his family. Thus encouraged, we are determined to spare no effort or expense within the range of human enterprise to maintain, and if possible advance, the high standard of excellence already reached. Our watch-word is

EXCELSIOR,

and with the aid of the ablest editorial pens in New York, together with a talented corps of contributors in every department of literature, we hope to lay before our readers every week an

UNPRECEDENTED LITERARY TREAT!

The contents of the COURIER are made up of sparkling original contributions from the most distinguished American authors, and extracts carefully gleaned from the choicest productions of European literature. They embrace every variety in the field of Polite Literature—

STORIES, TRAVELS, POEMS, SKETCHES
ANECDOTES, REVIEWS;

contributions of value and interest for the Farmer, the Mechanic and the Man of Science: weekly abstracts of the New York Markets; practical and intelligible Fashion articles, with occasional patterns and illustrations; sparkling Editorials on the current topics of the day, special Correspondents from all parts of the world, and a condensed summary of news.

In addition to this, we have a thorough and Scientific Chess Editor, connected with the NEW YORK CLUB; of which body the COURIER is the special organ. We present new problems, and games accompanied with notes, every week; which render the Courier, as is universally acknowledged, the

Leading Chess-Paper of the United States,

and makes it peculiarly worthy the attention of the votaries of that noble game.

TERMS:—Two dollars a year Invariably in advance. Clubs are furnished at the following low rates:—

Ten copies, (with a free copy to the getter up of the club,).....$15 00
Fifteen copies, " " " 20 00
Twenty copies, " " " 25 00

AGENTS WANTED
FOR THE
New York Saturday Courier,

in every town in the United States and Canadas, to whom liberal and *special* inducements will be given.

☞ Country Editors may secure a regular exchange by inserting this Prospectus. ☜

☞ Send on your names and money without delay that you may commence with the first number of our NEW VOLUME) to
SKILLIN & CLARK,
346 Broadway, New York,
Proprietors New York Saturday Courier.

Grand Lecturer.

ALEXANDER MURDOCH Esq., of Salisbury, has been appointed Grand Lecturer, for the Grand Lodge of Masons, in the Western District of North Carolina.
May 28, 1855. 1—tf.

Valuable Plantation For Sale.

I OFFER to sell at private sale, the Plantation on which I live, situated in Rowan County, about a mile to the left of the direct Road leading from Salisbury to Gold Hill, about nine and a half miles from Salisbury, and about five miles from Gold Hill, adjoining the Lands of P. N. Heilig, J. A. Linn and others, containing about

180 Acres.

Any person wishing to purchase such a Plantation, will please call on the subscriber at his residence. Terms agreed upon by the parties.
JACOB TREXLER.
August 4, 1855. 11—tf.

THE
Scientific American
Eleventh Year.

SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS AND PRIZES.

The Eleventh Annual Volume of this useful publication commences on the 17th day of September next.

THE 'SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN' is an ILLUSTRATED PERIODICAL, devoted chiefly to the promulgation of information relating to the various Mechanic and Chemic Arts, Industrial Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Millwork, and all interests which the light of Practical Science is calculated to advance.

Reports of U. S. Patents granted are also published every week, including Official Copies of all the Patent claims, together with news and information upon Thousands of other subjects.

The *Contributions* to the *Scientific American* are among the most *Eminent* Scientific and practical men of the times. The editorial department is universally acknowledged to be conducted with *great ability*, and to be distinguished, not only for the excellence and truthfulness of its discussions, but for the fearlessness with which error is combated and false theories are exploded.

Mechanics, Inventors, Engineers, Chemists, Manufacturers, Agriculturists, and *people of every profession in life*, will find the Scientific American to be of great value in their respective callings. Its counsels and suggestions will save them *hundreds of dollars* annually, besides affording them a continual source of knowledge, the experience of which is beyond pecuniary estimate.

The *Scientific American* is published once a week; every number contains eight large quarto pages, forming annually a complete and splendid volume, illustrated with *several hundred original Engravings.*

☞ Specimen copies sent GRATIS.

☞ TERMS.—Single Subscriptions, $2 a year, or $1 for six months. Five copies, for six months $4; for a year, $8.

For further Club rates and for statement of the fourteen large CASH PRIZES, offered by the publishers, see Scientific American.

Southern, Western and Canada money, or Post Office Stamps, taken at par for subscriptions.

Letters should be directed [post paid] to
MUNN & CO.,
128 *Fulton Street, New York.*

R. HOE & CO.'S PATENT
GROUND SAWS.

THE Subscribers manufacture from the best CAST STEEL, **Circular Saws**, from two inches to eighty inches in diameter. Their Saws are hardened and tempered, and are ground by machinery designed expressly for the purpose; and are therefore much superior to those ground in the usual manner, as they are strengthened and stiffened by increasing them in thickness regularly from the cutting edge to the centre, consequently do not become heated or buckled and produce a great saving of timber.

They also manufacture Cast Steel Mill, Pit, and Cross-Cut Saws, and Billet Webs, of superior quality, all of which they have for sale, or they may be obtained of the principal hardware merchants throughout the United States and Canada.

R. HOE & CO.,
29 and 31, Gold St., N Y.

*** Publishers of newspapers who will insert this advertisement three times, with this note, and forward us a paper containing the same, will be paid in printing materials by purchasing four times the amount of their bill for the advertisement.
July 6, 1855. 6—3w.

The great Southern Weekly!

THE SPECTATOR
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE South has too long been dependent upon the northern cities for its periodical literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a flood over that part of the nation south of Mason and Dixon's Line, many of them carrying with them some of the prejudices of abolitionism; and inculcating, to a greater or less extent, doctrines injurious to southern institutions. This dependence of the mass of southern readers should be thrown off—and it is believed would have been long ago, if there had been facilities in the South for the publication of first class literary papers.

THE SPECTATOR.

Is published by a gentleman who has long been connected with some of the southern dailies, and has been undertaken to supply this want—that of a high-toned weekly paper

OF SOUTHERN INTEREST AND CHARACTER.

The general plan of the paper is as follows; It has eight pages; three of which are filled with the best articles on Literature, Science, and the Arts; one to the editor's comments upon passing themes; one to general news, foreign and domestic; one to the interests of the Farmer—[the information on this page will be mainly derived from the Agricultural Bureau of the U. S. Patent Office]; one to a synopsis of the operations of the Departments of the Government; and one, during the winter, to a report of the proceedings of Congress; altogether making a plan which will be rigidly adhered to, and which is unequalled by any paper in the country, North or South.

The SPECTATOR is printed on new type and on fine paper. Its quarto form makes it convenient for binding, and each annual volume being accompanied by a full index, it will be a most valuable paper for preservation and reference.

TERMS.

One copy one year - - $2 00
Sixteen copies one year - - 15 00
One copy to the maker of the club.

No paper is sent without the money. Specimen copies can be had on application to
AUG. F. HARVEY,
Editor and Publisher,
Washington, D. C.
Aug. 23, 1855. 13—12w.

$25 REWARD.

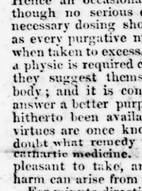
RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 2d day of July 1855, my

NEGRO MAN SIMON,

about 40 years old, rather a mulatto or *Indian colour*; about five feet nine inches high, heavy built, and STUTTERS when talking and if excited can hardly talk at all—he is well dressed, I think he has on a linen sack coat and fur hat. He may be known by his politeness and manners, being smart, sensible and well calculated to deceive any one; but if excited or spoken to by a stranger will betray himself by stuttering and embarrasment.

I will give the above reward for him if taken in this State and secured so that I can get him; or twenty five dollars reward and expenses paid if taken and delivered to me from any other State. Simon is lurking about Gold Hill and Linn's Mills and the neighborhood,as he has been seen thereabout.

ISAAC KESLER.
July 18 1855. 8—tf.



AYER'S PILLS.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A

FAMILY PHYSIC.

THERE has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as sure and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown with what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical *pill*, but not easy to make the best of all *pills*—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These *pills* produce no irritation or pain, unless it arise from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them, we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Languor and Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action in the liver. As an aperient they afford prompt and sure relief in Costiveness, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Humors, Scrofula and Scurvy, Colds with soreness of the body, Ulcers and impurity of the blood; in short, any and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, and restores the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and, by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, renovate the strength of the body, and restore the wasted or diseased energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, even though no serious derangement exists; but unnecessary dosing should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which a physic is required cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the reason of every body; and it is confidently believed this pill will answer a better purpose than anything which has hitherto been available to mankind. When their virtues are once known, the public will no longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine. Being sugar-wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions see wrapper on the Box.

PREPARED BY
JAMES C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
LOWELL, MASS.
Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for $1.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,
For the rapid Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

THIS remedy has won for itself such notoriety from its cures of every variety of pulmonary disease, that it is entirely unnecessary to recount the evidences of its virtues in any community where it has been employed. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. And not only in formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of COLDS, COUGHS, HOARSENESS, &c., and for CHILDREN it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained.

As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best that it ever has been, and that the genuine article is sold by—

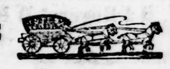
SILL & SILL, Salisbury, N. C; KING & HEGE, Lexington, N. C. and J. ROBBERTS, Swangstown, N. C. and by dealers in medicine every where.

W. S. LAWTON & CO.

Thos. Alexander, FORMERLY OF YORK DISTRICT, S. C.
Wm. S. Lawton FORMERLY OF LAWTONVILLE, BEAUFORT DIS'CT, S. C

Produce & Sea Island
AND
UPLAND COTTON AND RICE
FACTORS,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
SOUTH ATLANTIC WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Our senior partner has been in the Factorage and Commission Business about twenty years. We hope by experience and attention, to give satisfaction.
June 8, 1855. 2—tf.

STAGE  HOUSE.

AT the Rowan House is kept the Stage Office for C. LUCAS & Co's Line of *FOUR HORSE STAGE COACHES*, from Salisbury to Charlotte, and from Salisbury to Danville Richmond and Petersburg, Va., via Lexington Jamestown and Greensboro'.

Also for P. Warlick's line of Stages to Morganton, N. C.; and for the Raleigh line by way of Ashboro' and Pittsboro'.
May 17, 1853. 1—tf.

MARBLE YARD.

THE Proprietor of the old Marble Yard, in Salisbury, still continues to furnish all orders with neatness and dispatch, from the smallest Head Stone to the finest Monument, at the shortest possible notice. Engraving done at usual prices. He would respectfully solicit a continuance of patronage.

GEO. VOGLER.
Feb 24, '55 39 tf

NOTICE.

I HAVE on hand and for SALE a lot of **Calf Skin Boots**, which is Manufactured of the best materials. Also Gentlemen's Shoes;

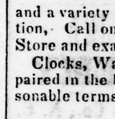
Ladies' Shoes, Bootees & Gaiters;

Children and Misses Shoes and Bootees; Boys Shoes and Brogans. A lot of Lemoine Calf-Skin on hand, which will be made up to order. Congress Gaiter Tops, which will be Bottomed to order. Repairing &c., done at short notice.

A lot of Horse and Mule Collars and Wagon Harness, on hand and for sale. Call and examine my stock.

J. H. HOWARD.
Opposite Murphy's Granite Building.
Salisbury, May 25, 1855. 52—tf.

JOB OFFICE.



Having received a large supply of
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
JOB TYPS,
We are now prepared to execute all kinds of
JOB WORK,
SUCH AS
CARDS, HAND BILLS
PAMPHLETS, &c &c.,
Neatly, Cheaply, and Expeditiously.
CALL AT THE "BANNER" OFFICE

A NEW SUPPLY of

WATCHES & JEWELRY

JAMES HORAH

HAS just returned from New York and Philadelphia, the largest and best assortment of *WATCHES AND JEWELRY*,
consisting of
Fine French Chronometers, Double Time Keeper's Independent Quarter Second, Eight Day Watches, Jos. Johnson's 19 Jewelled Hunter's, James Nardin's superior Gold Hunter for Ladies,
and a variety of others, both gold and silver. Gold Fob Guard and Vest Chains, Seals, Bracelets, Ear-bobs, Cuff-pins, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Breast-pins, Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, silver and plated Spoons, Butter Knives, and a variety of Plated Ware, Razors, Scissors and Knives of the best quality, Coral Necklaces, Bracelets, and Seed Coral, and a few superior

CLOCKS

and a variety other goods too numerous to mention, Call one door below R. & A. Murphy's Store and examine for yourselves.

Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry of all kinds repaired in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.

JAMES HORAH.
Salisbury, nov. 27, 1854 27:tf

A. BETHUNE,
TAILOR,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
NO. 5, SPRING'S ROW.
4 DOORS EAST OF THE CHARLOTTE BANK.
Feb. 16, '55. 38-tf

ROWAN HOUSE.
H. L. ROBARDS, Proprietor.
SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS House, so quietly situated and soorderly conducted by the indefatigable proprietor, has now an established reputation, being one of the best Hotels in the State.

The second enlargement is now nearly completed, making a new addition of twelve elegant rooms, superbly furnished, and in all *twenty-one* rooms added to the House within the last two years by the present proprietor, who returns his thanks to a generous public for the liberal reward of his efforts to please them. The unprecedented increase of his business demands he should bestow on those patrons every exertion which is being made to render them comfortable while sojourning with him.

To the large number of regular boarders (48) who are now at the Rowan House, the most grateful acknowledgments are made for their united assistance in adding to the reputation of the House, and the little trouble required to satisfy them. H. L. ROBARDS, Proprietor.
May 17, 1853. 1—tf.

W. R. WILSON,
LARGE DEALER

IN Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Spectacles, Cutlery, Perfumery, Fancy articles &c., &c. He is constantly receiving direct from the Manufacturers new supplies of the latest styles, which he offers at Northern prices for cash.—He invites all to give him a call, and examine his stock. One door East of Wm. Murphy's Granite building. The strictest attention is paid to the repairing of Watches, Jewelry, Music boxes, Accordions, &c., All Watch work warranted twelve months.

W. R. WILSON.
Salisbury Feb. 23 '55. 39—tf.

MANSION HOTEL.
SALISBURY, N. C.

THE subscriber having taken charge of the above establishment, begs leave to inform the public, that there shall be no effort wanting on his part to make this one of the first class Hotels. He flatters himself, that having the advantage of a Rail Road market, his table will always be supplied with all the luxuries the seasons can afford. Call and give me a trial.

WM. B. GRANT.
May 25, 1855. 52—tf.

Land For Sale!!

A DESIRABLE tract of land known as the RAMSAY TRACT, belonging to the heirs (who are of age,) of Samuel Barr, dec'd, lying on the waters of Back Creek, and adjoining the lands of David Upright, Wm. Posten, Col. A. M. Goodman and others; containing about

150 Acres;

some 50 of which is now under a successful state of cultivation. Said tract has on it a small, but good meadow, a fine spring and an eligible sight for building. Also, adjoining the above tract, a lot of 26 acres 15 of which are under cultivation. I offer said land for sale on reasonable terms, with bond and approved security. Those wishing further information can address the subscriber at Mt. Ulla, Rowan Co., or call at his residence half a mile east of said Post Office,

RICHARD R. BARR.
Mount Ulla, Aug. 31st, 1855. 14w4

SMITH & HOLDER.

HAVING rebuilt their large Carriage manufactory are now in full blast once more, and ready to supply their customers, and all others in want of

Carriages,
BUGGIES, ROCKAWAYS, &c. &c.,

at the shortest notice. They now have on hand some as neat Vehicles as can be found in any part of the Country, and they promise that they will also sell at as low prices.

Thankful for past encouragement, they hope that for the future (notwithstanding the late disastrous fire) to receive a continuance and to be able to satisfy all who may call on them, both as to cheapness and durability of their work.
Salisbury, July 13, 1855. 8—tf.

DR. H. KELLY

HAVING removed to Statesville, offers his professional services to the public.
Office on main street, opposite the Methodist Church.
May 25, 1855 52—tf.

Dr. MILO A. J. ROSEMAN
A REGULAR GRADUATE IN MEDICINE,

HAS permanently located at his father's, three miles West of Organ Church, and respectfully offers his *Professional Services* to the people of the surrounding country.
Rowan Co., May 3, 1855. 49—6m.

DR. SWANN

HAS settled PERMANENTLY in Salisbury and offers his professional services to the citizens.

His Office is opposite the Post Office, over Col. A. W. Buis' Confectionary, where he can be fonnd unless professionally engaged.
June 29, 1855. 5—tf.

TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS.

A HANDSOME ROOM, with side and skylight combined, can be found at the Rowan House, kept by H. L. ROBARDS.

DR. J. J. SUMMERELL,

CAN always be found at his Office, next door above Sill & Sill's Drug Store, and opposite the Mansion Hotel, when not professionally engaged. 6—tf.

DR. A. M. NESBITT

OFFERS his professional services to the public. His Office is on Water st., two doors below J. F. Chambers' Store.
Salisbury, May 17, 1853. 1—tf.

SOMETHING NEW.
Will you Ride or Walk.
BELL, EARNHART, & CO.,

HAVE opened a Livery or Public Stable, near the Depot in the town of Salisbury, where they will hold themselves in readiness to hire

Horses and Vehicles

to the public, and also to furnish Conveyances and Drivers to any point from Salisbury. They will also hold themselves in readiness to do any Drayage that may be desired in the town to and from the Depot on short notice, and also with teams and wagons to haul any Goods or

Freight,

that may be wanted to any point remote from this place.

Stock Drivers will find our stable and lot open for their accommodation, if desired.

Our terms shall be made as easy as possible We would inform the public that we have employed Mr. JOHN A. SNIDER to superintend our business, and that he is our authorized Agent.

Horses kept on hand for sale.
Salisbury, January 5, 1855. 1y32.

W. P. ELLIOTT,
(Late of Worth & Elliot, Fayetteville, N. C.)
GENERAL COMMISSION
AND
FOWARDING MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Orders for Merchandize, and consignments of Flour and other Produce, for sales or shipment, thankfully received and promptly attended to.
June 1, 1855. 1—4m1y.

NEW GODDS! NEW GOODS!!

J. D. BROWN & LEMLY

ARE now receiving their SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK OF

Dry Goods,

which when complete, will compare favorably with any in the Western part of the State, in Style and Prices.
Salisbury, April 6, 1855 45—tf.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse Powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.
March 30, 1855. 44—1y.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Samuel and Elizabeth Turner, deceased are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate settlement. *Longer indulgence cannot be given.*

JOHN RICE, Adm.
April 27, 1855. 1:40